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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPOSTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
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HONGKONG WEEKLY  
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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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[a40-2]

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BALLS. All these Goods are of the Best  
Quality, and will be sold at Cheap Prices.  
We beg to invite Ladies and Gentlemen to  
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Hongkong, 2nd November, 1909. [1373]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [1260]

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One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Emulsion in Water.

PRICES:

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[a1133]

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[1075]

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SUITABLE FOR SHIPYARDS AND BUILDERS.

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Fowler. 80  
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[a32]

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[563]

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Dining accommodation for 500 Persons.  
String Band Plays during Tiffin and Dinner.  
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Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
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Matron in attendance.  
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A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted; Electric Fans (if  
required).  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the

**MANAGER.**  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1341]

### "KINGSOLERE,"

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APPROACH FROM KENNEDY ROAD AND

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ELECTRIC LIGHT, Hot and Cold Water

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[a45]

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STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis

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Well Furnished Rooms, every home comfort.

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WHISKYA BLEND OF THE FINEST PURE  
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GENUINE AGE

FINE MELLOW FLAVOUR.

ROBT. PORTER &amp; Co.'s

BULL DOG  
BRANDGUINNESS' STOUT  
IN PINTS & SPLITS.A. S. WATSON & CO.  
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1905.

ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only. No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS.  
TODAY: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.  
C. O. Box, 34. Telephone No. 12.

## DEATH.

At the Peak Hospital, Hongkong, on the 2nd inst., after a long and painful illness, HENRY JOHN SMITH, aged 68 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 3RD 1905.

GRAVE issues, we are told, are raised by the overwhelming vote by which the House of Lords has refused to pass the Budget, since it challenges an appeal to the country, not merely on the principles of the Budget, but "on the existence of the House of Lords and the Constitution." In the first place, in the words of Mr. BALFOUR, the rejection of the Budget means bringing "the whole of the executive machinery of the country to a standstill"; in the words of Mr. ASQUITH it means "financial and administrative chaos—profound and far-reaching, fraught with injustice to individuals and danger to the State, and carrying in its train consequences which he would be a bold man to forecast or foresee." "That way revolution lies," said Mr. ASQUITH in his speech at Birmingham a couple of months ago, "involving, as I venture to predict it will, a deeper, than the mere right of the House of Lords to meddle with finance." Mr. ASQUITH added that the Liberal Party were not only ready but anxious, not only anxious but eager, to take up the challenge. To-day's telegram tells us that the Premier, before going to the country, invites the House of Commons to declare that the action which the Upper House has taken is a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the

rights of the House of Commons. These are big words, and we think the Premier will find considerable difficulty in justifying them. The preamble of the Finance Bill embodying the Budget proposals reads as follows:—

Most Gracious Sovereign,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, having considered the necessary supplies to defray your Majesty's public expenses, and making an addition to the public revenue, have freely and voluntarily resolved to give and grant unto your Majesty the several duties herein-after mentioned; and do therefore most humbly beseech Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL, AND COMMONS, IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED, AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SAME.

Nothing more is necessary to clearly establish the fact that the House of Lords does not exist merely for the purpose of automatically registering the will of the House of Commons on financial questions; it clearly is entitled to denounce, and refuse its assent to, the financial as much as any other proposals the House of Commons may submit for its approval, and we are unable to perceive how in exercising the powers clearly given them in the preamble of the Finance Bill they have become guilty, in Mr. ASQUITH's words, of a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons.

Of this Finance Bill it may be said that no legislative proposal of the House of Commons has received so much attention from the Upper House since Mr. GLADSTONE'S Home Rule Bill. The average attendance of Peers in the House of Lords, we believe, is less than thirty, out of a full assembly of 616, consisting of 3 Princes of the Royal Blood, 2 Archbishops, 22 Bishops, 23 Marquesses, 24 Earls, 40 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 334 Barons, and 16 Scottish and 28 Irish Representative Peers. The voting on Lord LANSDOWN'S motion showed an attendance of 425—only 35 fewer than voted in the division on the Home Rule Bill. It is not improbable that the attendance on Monday night was even larger than when the Home Rule Bill was rejected, because, as we have learnt from the recent telegrams, many Peers intended to abstain from voting, including Lords ROSSINER and CROMER, and the whole body of Spiritual Peers, most of whom were doubtless present to hear the speeches on an occasion which may or may not mark an epoch in the country's history.

It is probable that about themselves very hoarse in the coming election, crying "Down with the House of Lords," we need not take too seriously Mr. ASQUITH'S prediction of a revolution. This kind of talk was indulged in when the Lords rejected the Home Rule Bill. Lord LANSDOWN'S motion with regard to the Finance Bill contains no suggestion of a veto; it simply affirms the principle that the people rule. Therefore, if with no uncertain voice the country returns the present Government to power with a mandate to insist on the enactment of the financial arrangements to which they stand committed, that will settle the matter.

The House of Lords is not likely to challenge the supremacy of the will of the people. They have so far merely asserted their belief that the weight of opinion in the country is opposed to the Budget proposals. If the verdict of the country proves this judgment to be woefully wrong, then the hostility of the new House of Commons to the Upper Chamber would doubtless be manifested in proposals for the amendment of the constitution of that body. Mr. ASQUITH has not yet ventured to indicate that he is prepared to adopt the view of the Socialist wing of his party, that the liberties of the people can only be secured by the total abolition of the House of Lords, and we doubt if the bulk of the party is likely to go to such a length. Some reform of the constitution of the Chamber has been advocated by many of the most distinguished members of the House of Peers, and that is as far as the Government could safely dare to go. If the refusal to pass the Budget entails any danger of revolution—as Mr. ASQUITH has asserted—that danger is only likely to arise if and when a majority of the House of Commons can be persuaded to decree the abolition of the Second Chamber. We decline to believe that there is any likelihood of this yet.

Captain Corbett, of the 13th Rajputs, informs the police that whilst bivouacking near Tai-po on the 28th and 29th November he lost a silver hunting watch and a stop watch. He offers a reward of \$5 for their recovery.

Mr. A. Jenkins, master of the s.s. Tai Wan, has reported to the police that on Tuesday afternoon he gave a basket containing clothing to the value of \$50 to a sampan man to take on board ship, but he never did so.

Many in Hongkong, especially among the seafaring community, will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Henry John Smith, who for upwards of 37 years has been connected with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., latterly as manager of the Cosmopolitan Dock. He was 68 years of age, and had been ailing for some time past. Mr. Smith died in the Peak Hospital yesterday. The funeral will pass the Monument at 4.30 this afternoon.

Speaking at a S.P.C.K. meeting at Hastings recently the Rev. Lord William Cecil said people must not think that China could be converted by the white man. No one had a greater respect for the white missionary than he, for no one better knew what they had suffered; yet they were not the tools with which China would be converted. The missionary to China must be a Chinaman. He must, however, be well educated and able to answer the questions put to him by the materialist.

A series of theatrical performances are being given nightly at present in the Tai Ping Theatre, Des Voeux Road West, on behalf of the Hongkong University Fund. Already tickets to the value of \$10,000 have been sold, and as there are three more days and nights to run the committee hope to hand more than \$10,000 over to the fund. On Wednesday night H. E. the Governor, H. E. the General Officer Commanding and party attended the performance, and last night the Hon. Mr. Brown and Mrs. Brown, accompanied by a party, were present, while to-night Sir Henry May and Lady May attend the performance.

## "THE NATIONAL SERVICE FOR SEAFARERS."

A special service for Seafarers (on the lines of that held annually in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on Trafalgar Day) was held last night, commencing at 9 p.m. in St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. There was a gratifying attendance of seafaring men belonging to the navy and the mercantile marine. The congregation included H.E. the Governor (Sir Frederick Lugard), attended by Captain Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C., and Captain Nicholas, H.M.S. Flora (the senior naval officer at present in port); Commander F. Acton, H.M.S. Tamar, Major H. E. Evans, R.M.L.I., H.M.S. Tamar, Commander Basil Taylor, R.N. (Harbour Master); Captain P. H. Rolfe, Younger Brother of Trinity, master of the s.s. Yuenguen (who, we believe, was largely instrumental in arranging for the service); Captain A. E. Hodgins, Captain Thomas and many others.

Among representatives of the shipping interests of the port we noticed the Hon. Mr. Gresson, head of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.; Mr. E. F. Annett, of the firm's shipping department; Mr. A. Sinclair, the firm's marine superintendent, and others.

The service was taken by the Bishop of Hongkong, the Rev. C. E. Thompson (in charge of the Mission to Seamen). The hymns sung during the service included "Eternal Father, strong to save," "Praise the Lord, ye heavens adore Him," and "Oh God our help in ages past."

The sermon was preached by the Bishop who took his text from Psalm cvii., 23-24: "They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters: these see the works of the Lord and his wonders on the deep." His Lordship prefaced his exposition of the text by saying that there is held every year as near as possible to the 21st of October a national service for seafarers in St. Paul's Cathedral—a service of thanks giving to God. Similar services were being held in other parts of the British Empire, and it was felt that Hongkong ought to have such a service this year. All in this Colony surely owed a debt of gratitude to the seafaring men, we had all been brought here in safety over the sea, and we depended on the mariners to bring us the necessities of life. Modern life would be impossible but for the services they rendered. Many times when they thought of their hardships, their heroism, and the way they endured separation, and the monotony of the lives they spent upon the sea, they desired to show their gratitude to them, and his Lordship here mentioned that one way of doing this would be to support the Mission to Seamen. Here in Hongkong he had found that landmen were ever ready to show their appreciation of the work of that Mission, and he mentioned the large sums recently contributed for the new Institute. The offering at that service would be devoted to the Mission to Seamen. Proceeding to deal with his text his Lordship pointed out three plain facts and three simple duties. The facts were (1) There is a God; (2) God is great; (3) God is near; and the duties were (1) to acknowledge God; (2) to obey God; (3) to trust Him. His Lordship preached on these subjects in homely and direct language an impressive sermon.

The National Anthem was sung after the Benediction.

## THE MERRYMAKERS.

As advertised, the Merry-makers will make their first appearance in Hongkong at the Theatre Royal on Monday night next, the 6th December. Coming as they do with an excellent reputation, they should be sure of receiving a good reception here from local theatre-goers. Every one of the artists of the company we are informed, have great reputations in connection with their various turns, having performed with the greatest success in most of the leading English and Australian Theatres. The entertainment is on a variety of lines with comic songs, dancers, singers and musicians, assisted by Zouzo the Marvel, the only great rival to Cingwalli, the greatest living juggler in the world, and in Zouzo one sees things performed which can hardly be credited. The Merry-makers present a drawing room entertainment entirely free from vulgarity. In anticipation of a heavy booking the public are advised to book early at S. Moutrie & Co.'s to secure good seats.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Protected by the Telegraphic Messages Copyright Ordinance, 1894.)

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## TYPHOON IN THE JAPAN SEA.

Tokyo, December 1st.

The S.S. *Kisakata Maru*, from Dairen to Yokohama with a cargo of beancake, foundered in a typhoon off Shimonoseki on Monday night. The ship went down with all on board. Many other casualties are reported as a result of the typhoon.

(REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

## THE CANADIAN BISHOP OF HONAN.

London, December 2nd.

At Toronto a Canadian clergyman named White has been consecrated Bishop of Honan.

(His See will be the Northern half of the province, while Bishop Bannister will have jurisdiction over the Southern portion.)

## ADMIRAL FISHER'S SUCCESSOR.

London, December 2nd.

It is officially announced that Admiral Sir Arthur Wilson, C.B., replaces Sir John Fisher (recently elevated to the Peerage) as First Lord of the Admiralty from January 25th.

## AGAINST THE LORDS.

MR. ASQUITH'S RESOLUTION OF REMONSTRANCE.

London, December 2nd.

Mr. Asquith has postponed his visit to Sandringham Palace. When the Premier entered the House of Commons the Ministerialists rose and cheered him.

It is announced that the Premier will to-day move a resolution affirming that the House of Lords in refusing to pass the financial provisions for the year has been guilty of a breach of the Constitution and a usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons.

At a meeting of the Labour Party a resolution was adopted asserting that the liberties of the people can only be secured by total abolition of the House of Lords.

## LATER.

It is understood that Parliament will be prorogued on Friday.

Mr. Asquith has not given notice of any amendment in regard to the levying of taxes, and it is assumed that they will continue to be levied as now.

## THE TEA DUTY.

London, December 2nd.

The Committee of the Tea Buyers Association announce that they have the strongest grounds for stating that whatever may be the result of the election, the tea duty of 5d. per lb. will be re-imposed, and the Customs have agreed to accept the duty during the interregnum. The Committee urges all sections of the trade to pay the duty and carry on the business as before.

## THE CHINESE NAVAL COMMISSION.

London, December 2nd.

The Chinese Naval Commissioners have returned to London.

The ships at Plymouth yesterday dressed in rainbow fashion, Chinese ensigns being hoisted with the British.

How to BE BRAVETUPE.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creams, Lotions, and Special Skin Tonic and Fonder Charment will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents in Hongkong and Hainan.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, December 2nd.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUNISH JUDGE).

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Mrs. R. A. Ford sued Mr. W. H. Emberley to recover \$500, balance due under an agreement dated September 8th, for the purchase by the defendant from the plaintiff of the furniture and goodwill belonging to the plaintiff then in the house at 74, Cairne Road.

There was a counter-claim by the defendant, which set forth that the plaintiff was a widow, and formerly carried on the business of a boarding-house keeper at 74, Cairne Road. The defendant now carried on the business of a boarding-house keeper at No. 43, Robinson Road. He was induced to make the alleged agreement mentioned in the indorsement of the writ by the fraudulent representation of the plaintiff that the boarding-house at 74, Cairne Road had been fully occupied by boarders from January to April in the present year. The defendant was further induced to make the contract by the fraudulent representation of the plaintiff that her intention was to return to England, and not to commence another boarding-house business in Hongkong. In the alternative the defendant said that plaintiff agreed by verbal agreement on or about September 8th not to set up another boarding-house in Hongkong, and according to the true construction of the contract the plaintiff was precluded from setting up, and from canvassing persons who had boarded with her, in order to induce them to board in any other boarding-house which she might set up. The plaintiff did, on or about September 8th, canvass certain boarders who resided at 74, Cairne Road, for the purpose of inducing them to enter a boarding-house she was about to open. The defendant claimed an injunction restraining the plaintiff from opening or continuing to carry on a boarding-house business in the Colony; also a rescission of the aforesaid contract, and the return of the sum of \$500 paid by the defendant to the plaintiff on the signing thereof, or in the alternative the sum of \$700 damages caused to him by the acts of the plaintiff.

The defence to the counter-claim was a total denial. Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewins and Harton) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hinds (of Messrs. Brutton and Hett) represented the defendant. Mr. Hinds moved for judgment on part of the counter-claim on the ground of an admission in the pleadings. The seventh paragraph said that the plaintiff was fitting out the premises at 74, Cairne Road for the purpose of using the same as a boarding-house. These premises, 74, Cairne Road, were occupied as a boarding-house by the plaintiff, who sold her goodwill to the defendant. Upon the defendant moving to rescind the contract, the plaintiff moved to set aside the premises and commenced to fit them out as a boarding-house again. Plaintiff admitted that, in the defence to the counter-claim.

His Lordship—Supposing you get judgment on that, what do you get? Mr. Hinds—I want judgment for damages. Mr. Hodgson—I submit your Lordship cannot possibly give judgment on this now. It all depends on the whole case. His Lordship—Do you admit you sold the goodwill? Mr. Hodgson—Not in the sense my friend alleges. His Lordship—Do you admit you sold the goodwill? Never mind in what sense. Mr. Hodgson—I admit we sold the goodwill at the time of the contract. Later, you will see what that goodwill was. His Lordship—There is a written agreement, I suppose? Mr. Hodgson—Yes. His Lordship decided to go on. Mr. Hodgson—The words in the contract are, "at present at No. 74." I attach a certain amount of importance to those words, especially having regard to my friend's request for judgment. His Lordship—I am not quite sure how far the Bills of Sale Act will come in. Mr. Hodgson—That is a point. The defendant in this action put in a counter-claim by way of defence, practically making several allegations of fraud against the plaintiff to induce the defendant to enter into this contract. That fraudulent representation is denied. His Lordship—If you sell a goodwill you are not allowed to canvass. Mr. Hodgson—We deny entirely that we canvassed. I submit to your Lordship that there was never a greater attempt to get out of a contract than the defendant has attempted here. This attempt was absolutely unjustifiable and it inflicted a great wrong on his client. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff upon the understanding that she left No. 74, Cairne Road, as soon as proper notice could be given. But plaintiff was not to be precluded from setting up another boarding-house elsewhere.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 2nd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over N. China and fallen slightly over Formosa and the S. coast of China. Pressure is high over the Yangtze valley, and still low over the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan. Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending to-morrow to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { N.E. winds, moderate; fine. N.E. winds, fresh. South coast of China between { Same as No. 1. Hongkong and Amoy. { Same as No. 1. South coast of China between { Same as No. 2. Hongkong and Hainan. { Same as No. 2.

## LICENSING OF PUBLIC HOUSES IN HONGKONG.

The following memorandum on the licensing of public houses in Hongkong was yesterday laid before the Legislative Council by command of His Excellency the Governor:—

In 1904 Government took into consideration a suggestion for improving the Public Houses of the Colony in introducing the Gothenburg System.

In March, 1905, a Committee was appointed by Sir M. Nathan to consider the feasibility of forming a syndicate to establish, as an experiment, one Public House on this system.

The system is briefly that public house licences should be transferred to a company, the shareholders in which should derive no profit from the sale of intoxicating liquors beyond a fixed percentage on the capital invested, while the actual managers of the public houses should be salaried persons having no share in the profit on the sale of intoxicating liquors. The Committee set out the object of the suggested syndicate and the manner in which the Public House should be managed by it as follows:—

"It is proposed to form a Company to institute a Public House in Victoria which shall be managed on the principles adopted by the recently established Public House Trust Association in England.

The object is to promote the higher temperance by the conversion of the public house from a drinking bar into a house of refreshment for the supply of wholesome food and non-alcoholic liquors as well as of beer and spirits.

The leading principle will be the elimination of the element of personal profit from the sale of alcoholic liquors. Accordingly the dividend payable on the capital subscribed will be limited to 8 per cent. per annum. Shareholders will thus have a limited monetary interest in the trade. All surplus profits will be applied to furthering the object of the Company by extending its sphere of action.

It is proposed to begin with one house only. It will be conducted as a refreshment house rather than as a mere drinking bar; food as well as non-intoxicating drinks, including tea, coffee and cocoa, will be as readily served to customers as beer or spirits; and the food and drink supplied will be of the best quality obtainable.

The Manager will be paid a fixed salary. He will have no interest whatever in the profits arising from the sale of intoxicants, and will in consequence be under no inducement to push this part of the trade. On the other hand, he will be encouraged to promote the sale of food and non-intoxicants."

Under date of the 20th April, 1905, they reported as follows:— "We submit an estimate\* of the working for first year of a public house on the Gothenburg system."

The estimate of receipts may perhaps be somewhat low; on the other hand, the expenditure will certainly not be less. The estimate is based on information of the working expenses of certain public houses in the Colony, and it must be remembered that when a man is working for himself he will manage more economically than when he is working as the paid servant of another.

We have, therefore, been forced to the conclusion that, without support in subscriptions and donations from the public, and in competition with ordinary public houses, the Gothenburg house would not pay.

We have, therefore, to suggest the alternative methods set out in the enclosure hereto by which Government might improve the Public Houses in the Colony.

Of the three suggestions we favour the first with the addition of (a), (b) and (c) in suggestion No. 3 inserting words "or approved" between the words "from" and "Government" in (c).

(Signed) F. H. MAY.

C. P. CHATRE.

EDWARD OSBORNE.

## ALTERNATIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING PUBLIC HOUSES IN HONGKONG.

1.—(a) Let Government take over the licensing of public houses and give notice to the present Licensees of Public Houses that after three years from next licensing date it will not renew the existing licences.

(b) Let it then reduce the number of licences to 10 (which gives about 1 for every 1,000 of the white population, including the Garrison), and issue these 10 to a Company to run the houses on the Gothenburg system; or

2. Let the Government only license a certain limited number of first-class houses as at present; and license another set at lower fees for the retail sale of beer only.

Let it at the same time alter a Grocer's Licence so that sales may be limited to 3 bottles (instead of 1 as at present); or

3. Let Government take over the licensing of all houses in place of having it in the hands of the Justices and reduce the number of public houses, and at the same time impose new conditions on the remaining ones, e.g.:

(a) All liquor to be procured from Government.

(b) Premises to be passed fit for use as a public house by Director of Public Works and Medical Officer of Health.

(c) Licensees to be liable to immediate cancellation if drunkenness permitted on the premises.

\* Not printed.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Chinkwa* left Shanghai on the 2nd inst., and is due here on the 5th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Yokohama at 9 a.m. on the 2nd inst., and left again at noon same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at noon on the 3rd inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Monteagle* left Yokohama on the 1st inst., at 4 p.m., for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

The Ben Line str. *Baniki* from Laith, Middlebury and London, left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for this port.

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DEALTRY LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.  
HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL R. G. BROADWOOD, C.B., A.D.C. (General Officer Commanding).  
SIR F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).  
Hon. Mr. F. A. HAZELAND (Attorney-General).  
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).  
Hon. Mr. P. N. H. JONES (Director of Public Works).  
Hon. Mr. A. W. BROWN (Registrar-General).  
Hon. Mr. F. J. BAILEY (Capt. Superintendent of Police).  
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.  
Hon. Mr. E. OSBORNE.  
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.  
Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART.  
Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESSON.  
Hon. Mr. Wai Yui, C.M.G.  
Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Council).

## MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the Financial Minutes (Nos. 52 to 54), and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

## FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 16) and moved its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

## PAPER.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H. E. the Governor, laid on the table a memorandum on the Licensing of Public Houses in Hongkong.

## BYELAWS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the approval of the Council to the byelaws under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances, 1903-09: (a) Depots of Cattle, Pigs, Sheep and Goats; (b) Cemetery Byelaws Nos. 6, 10 and 11; (c) Cemetery Byelaw No. 12. In doing so, he said—The only alteration in the first Byelaw is an alteration of fees—rendered necessary by opening the Muttonk depot. The only material alterations in the Cemetery Byelaws were Nos. 10 and 11, which were new and, which explained themselves. Cemetery Byelaw No. 12 is the result of recent legislation in connection with the Cemetery for Christian religion.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS seconded, and the resolution was carried.

## LIQUORS ORDINANCE RESOLUTION.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, I rise to move the resolution under section 3 (1) of the Liquors Ordinance, 1909. The duties on native wines and spirits, as set out in this resolution, have been arrived at after careful consideration, and with the advice on the subject of the senior unofficial member and his Chinese colleagues, and I understand that these duties are acceptable to the Chinese persons engaged in the trade. The last paragraph of the resolution, sir, refers to an increased duty upon all spirits with the exception of arrack, on spirits of wine, native wine and spirits if they are overproof. This innovation, sir, is partly to protect the revenue, and partly to preclude undue preference to those engaged in the local trade of bottling spirits, as against those engaged in importing spirits in bottle.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—Is it contemplated that cases of whisky should be broken into and the whisky examined to see what proof it is?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I don't think, sir, that any extensive system of examination of bottles imported will be necessary. It will be occasionally necessary to examine a sample of a consignment, but it is not considered that trade will be interfered with, or that an additional staff will be necessary to carry out the work.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I understand, sir, that overproof spirits are never imported from Europe, except in cask. It is not a question of opening cases.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—That is so.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—That, I think, meets the objection raised by the hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Spirits might be imported overproof in bottles.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—That is so.

The resolution was as follows:—Resolved that the duties on all native wines and spirits referred to in Section 3 of the said Ordinance be repealed and the duties following be substituted therefor:—

1. \$0.15 cents a gallon on the native liquors known as Lin Pan and Sheng Ching and on the following sweetened, prepared and medicated wines:—

No Mei Tsau, Hak No Mai, Man Kan, Yuk Lau, Ning Man Tsau, Tsing Mui, Muk Kwa, San Fung, Wu Tsau, Shit Li Tsau, San Kat, Lung San Tsau, Tai Kuk, Sam Pin, Tit Ts, Fung Shap and Wai Shang.

All such liquor shall contain not more than 25 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

2. \$0.20 cents a gallon on the native liquor known as Sam Ching, containing not more than 35 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

3. \$0.25 cents a gallon on the native liquor known as Tsau and on the following sweetened, prepared or medicated wines:—

Ng Ka Pei, Mui Kwai Lo, Sz Kwok Kung, Fu Kwai Muk, Yau Chan Lo, and Kw Leung Kung.

All such liquor shall contain not more than 45 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

4. \$0.35 cents a gallon on the native liquor known as San Tsau, containing 50 per cent. or under of alcohol by weight with the addition of two cents for every one per centum between 50 per cent. and 55 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

5. \$0.50 cents a gallon with the addition of eight cents for every one per centum above 55 per cent. of alcohol by weight on any native liquor containing above 55 per cent. of alcohol by weight.

6. \$0.05 per gallon on all native liquor distilled in the New Territories, not including New Kowloon, for consumption in the said Territories.

Further resolved that on native wines and spirits declared or labelled as belonging to any of the above divisions the appropriate duty thereon laid down shall be paid except that on any native liquor however declared or labelled found by the Government Analyst or such person as the Governor may from time to time appoint in that behalf to contain more alcohol than is permitted in the division to which it is declared or labelled as belonging, there shall be paid the appropriate duty of the division in which the amount of alcohol found exceeds it; each division, in each case shall represent native liquor of the limit of strength in alcohol therein stated and irrespective of any definition or description of such liquor, and on any native wines and spirits not declared or labelled as belonging to any division there shall be paid the duty appropriate to the division in which the amount of alcohol found by the Government Analyst or such person as the Governor may from time to time appoint on that behalf has placed it.

Further resolved that stills in the New Territories (not including New Kowloon) shall be prohibited from sending liquor produced in these stills to Hongkong or to New Kowloon; provided that any licensee of a distillery who desires to send such liquor to Hongkong or New Kowloon may be granted a permit to do so, upon payment of the duties charged in Hongkong or New Kowloon. Further resolved that on intoxicating liquors, other than spirits of wine, arrack and native wines and spirits, imported into, distilled, made or prepared in the Colony above proof strength there shall be paid an additional duty of 4 cents for every degree above proof in the case of brandy, 3 cents for every degree above proof in the case of whisky, and 2 cents for every degree above in the case of any other liquor.

## UNDESIRABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.

Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART—I rise to move that "in the opinion of this Council immediate steps should be taken to abate the nuisance created by the condition of the plot of Government land between the new Law Courts and the Praya." Perhaps the best way to realise the nuisance referred to is to put oneself in the position of a stranger. Any observant and interested stranger landing on the Praya, opposite Queen Victoria's statue, and looking first to his right front and then to his left would mark a striking contrast. On his right he would note with pleasure a well-kept grass plot bordered with flowers and enclosed by a handsome railing. On his left he would see an unsightly conglomeration of ramshackle and tattered matchboxes, piles of rotting poles, odds and ends of old timbers, untidy heaps of granite chippings, wood-grown stacks of bricks, rock-houses—other outcrops—all the stagnant squalor which collects in a builder's yard. The fact that the tattered matchboxes are in the occupation of a certain Chinese contractor is advertised in large letters over the entrance to them, and the observant stranger, noticing this, might imagine that here was a flagrant case of private ownership in land resulting in public wrong. "Here," he might say, "is a case where it would obviously be right for the State to step in and to force the owner of this prominently situated plot either to put it to some less unseemly use or submit to a forced sale." He might contend, without going all the way with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that no rights of private ownership should carry with them such an utter want of consideration for the proprieties of city government, and so imperfect a sense of the fitness of things, as to lease out for such a purpose land adjoining a public square. If the stranger, as well as being observant and interested, happened also to be distinguished, and had been met and taken charge of on landing by an emissary of the Government, say, by the Hon. the Director of Public Works, how could it be satisfactorily explained that these well-kept gardens were the outward and visible sign of public spirit, displayed by private citizens, and that the hideous spectacle of disorder lying to the left was created and maintained by the governing powers? The Government apologist, recalling certain answers to recent questions, would say that the nuisance was necessary to the work on the new Post Office, which building would be pointed out in the distance, possibly with pride, as one whose four storeys it had taken five years to raise. Passing along the Praya towards the Club the stranger would first note a squat bungalow. He would be told that it is a special drawing office for new Post Office plans, the building being now up. He would make a mental note that such an ugly structure ought never to have been erected in a prominent position on the sea front. Next his curiosity would be aroused by the sight of four lean and rusty iron chimneys sticking up at varying angles, one out of each of the four corners of a small enclosure immediately in rear of the ugly bungalow. He would look in and see that each of these chimneys rose out of a brick oven. He would see sand lying about and small stones in heaps. He would smell coal tar. He might even taste it. He would if we imagine him to have lauded before notice of this resolution was given. Two sinistrous caution stood out in the roadway smoking over the passer-by. Our stranger might have recognised the process of tarring macadam and wondered what this had to do with the work on the Post Office. It would have had to be explained that this macadam factory is the Public Works Department's separate contribution to the chaos, for which it cannot be claimed that it is covered by any sort of necessity whatever. I do not see how any apologist of the Government can even excuse it. I suppose it will be said that, as the Post Office contractor had already made an unsightly mess, there was no particular harm in making it worse. But surely the officials of the Public Works Department should restrain, not lead, disorder. They owe this duty to the public. To their immediate superiors they recognise

any well enough. They would realise the impropriety of making a tar macadam factory opposite the entrance to Government House. Why, then, upon the threshold of the Colony? This is a glaring instance of that want of a proper sense of the fitness of things, concerning which there is justifiable public complaint. The Praya opposite Royal Square is the city's front doorstep. It should be kept clean and swept clear. It is no more suitable for such purposes than is the front doorstep of a private house suitable for cooking the dinner. Walking on round that part of the plot enclosed by a palisade the stranger would wonder why the leases is allowed to leave about, outside on the sidewalk, old cart wheels, and stone road-rollers, drain pipes and logs of wood. And from what he saw on turning to the right, he might reasonably suppose that not only was an industry in connection with road-making being carried on from the enclosure, but also the business of a laundry. He would have noticed dangling on bamboos above the weed-grown heaps of bricks, which top the palisade on the east, numbers of old coats and pants, and when he came round to the west, another assortment of similar rags flapping behind the statue of His Majesty the King. If he had been with me one day recently he would have seen the crew of a junk, evidently mistaking the land on which the statue stands for waste land, using it as a place to spread and mend their sails. If he had been with me one day later, he would have seen the Monarch's effigy closely inverted, up to the steps of the pedestal, by ramps of large iron pipes. Often he might have seen, since the beginning of the N.E. monsoon, smoke from the coal-tar factory pouring over it, or perhaps from the kitchen chimneys in rear. The stranger might have questioned the propriety of erecting this statue until it could be treated with proper respect. He might ask—How did this state of matters begin? His effigy might not be able to tell him. Only an old resident could give him an idea. Here I might come in. My recollection would be that the Public Works Department did not start the nuisance, now complained of. They have only increased and intensified it of late years. Higher powers in the Government began it. I can't remember exact dates, but I recall the circumstances. I remember, as one who can recall local events far longer than I care to realise. But one need not confess to having taken a continuous interest in this particular matter for more than a decade. Only then did the question arise—What is to be done with the plot of Government land between the site fixed for the new Law Courts and the Praya? In those days Hongkong was prosperous. She occupied a dominating position as a docking centre. She still held her own as a mart and distributing centre. We were all filled with pride and vain glory. And when we discussed the question of what ought to be done with the plot in question, some of us maintained that the Government should here erect a building to serve the purposes of a Town Hall, a noble granite building in the classic style, worthy of the most beautifully situated city in the King's Dominions. That dream will some day, I hope, come true, though it seems further off now than then. But even then, in the days of prosperity, we saw that it could not be realised until the new Law Courts and Post Office had been built and the claims of waterworks satisfied. And consequently it was hoped and expected that, in the meantime, the Government would clear and maintain as an open space the plot in question, as well as the 75 feet to the west of it. This last, the Government, filled with emulation by the example set on the other side of Queen Victoria's Statue, actually proposed to do, just eight years ago. But this Colony suffers from lack of continuity, the word which Lord Kitchener left as a legacy to the Indian Army. A new ruler—the plea of necessity alleged by a Director of Public Works, able as an engineer, but apparently lacking in artistic perception, and so, instead of a garden, a drawing office, and a matchbox for some Indian police whose quarters had to be re-built. Then, when these were completed, the rebuilding of the Volunteer Headquarters was decided upon, and the matchboxes vacated by the police were utilised as temporary headquarters. The public indulged a hope that it would not be for long. But upon the completion of the Volunteer Headquarters a new reason was found for delay. The contractor who had undertaken the building of the Post Office induced the Government to let the plot to him. There was then little realisation of the length of time it would take to erect the edifice, and no notion that for five or six years this use of the plot would be an alleged necessity of its eventual existence. Had there been, dissatisfaction would have been more widespread and more outspoken. Ever since then the condition of the plot has been an eyesore. At first there was no surrounding palisade. The Hongkong public owes the improvement due to the erection of these palisades to the Garter Mission—to the visit paid to the Colony by His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught. I remember the zeal displayed by the Public Works Department in tidying things up on the eve of his arrival. The same zeal was once again displayed when His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught subsequently spent a day or two in the Colony. As Hongkong has not since then been favoured by a visit from Royalty, the condition of the plot in question has been uninterruptedly declining from bad to worse. Are we faced with the prospect of this process continuing until the Post Office is completed? This question was asked at our last meeting. My aim in asking it was to ascertain, if possible, whether the Government realised the extent of, and recognised reasons for, a growing impatience over the long continued use of this particular piece of public land for the

purpose of a contractor's yard. The Hon. the Director of Public Works said that this question—the third of a series—was disposed of by the answer volunteered to the second. I am unable to see that the answer to the second question had any relation to the third at all. The Hon. the Director of Public Works did not catch the drift of the latter question. If he had he would have foreseen that it could not be so easily disposed of, that it was certain to crop up again, as it has done in the resolution. The fact that he undertook the question to refer only to the improper occupation of these workshops, as tenements argued an imperfect realisation of the far larger aspect of the nuisance; and I have therefore felt constrained to refer to it again, and to indicate the hope, which underlay the original question, of finding the Government willing to admit that the time has now arrived to improve matters. It does not seem to me to be unreasonable to expect this. I have no wish to add to the work and worries of any hard-pressed official. To a man overwhelmed with the numbers of files that heap themselves upon his office desk, awaiting minutes, it may seem hard to be made responsible for what is happening on the Praya. But it is not the public's fault if the system on which the Department is worked calls for improvements which would enable the Hon. the Director of Public Works to use his pen less and his eyes more. But this opens a larger question. I desire to confine the discussion to the plot in question. Surely, now it might be possible to abate the nuisance created by its present condition. The Post Office is built up to the top story. The edifice awaits only its roof and the tower which is to crown it. If, as I understand, the only work connected with the building of the Post Office now being carried on in the yard is the sawing by hand of timber—a method somewhat antiquated in these days of hand-saws cutting back like butter—surely there is no necessity for renewing the lease? The contractor will say there is no other place to saw it. But if he were to receive to-morrow three months' notice to quit, in that time I think he could find a way. Where there's a will there's a way. And if the Public Works Department had the will they could find a way to do without the drawing office and the tar factory on the sea front. The essence of the drawing office, the removal of the road surface factory, and an issue of marching orders to the woodyard, these are the immediate steps called for under the circumstances, and this is the meaning of the word abate—the meaning which it carries in law when coupled with the word nuisance. This strengthened it is the equivalent of abolish; and thus I intend it to be read in the resolution which I now move. In speaking to it I have not ventured as far as possible to repress feelings of irritation pent up for years. They are not directed against any particular office holder, during those years, or now. I attack no individuals. I combat an idea—the idea that the Hon. the Director of Public Works is a law unto himself and that his subordinates and contractors in carrying out Government work are free to display indifference towards considerations which it should be their pride to advance. I appeal to powers in the Government overruling this department to put an end, on the plot of ground in question, to a condition of things which has grown to be discreditable to the Administration as a whole.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE—I beg to second this resolution. It will no doubt be contended by those who are responsible for the retention of these unsightly structures that they are necessary for construction work on the new Post Office. That the site in question is a convenient and economical one for the contractors, Messrs. Sang Lee & Co., is no doubt correct, but to contend that work for the Post Office can be done nowhere else than in Royal Square is an absurdity; for there is not a vestige of material prepared there, nor an atom of material stored upon the ground, which could not equally well be accommodated on any piece of waste land outside the City limits. If the Government, sir, is bent upon continuing this nuisance, to the disregard of public sentiment, then let it at least mitigate the offence by interposing a suitable screen so that we may be spared the indignity of beholding the statue of our King embroidered as it is, by workmen's shanties, by a lumber yard, and by a tar macadam factory.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Your Excellency, the proposer of this resolution spoke of himself as an old resident here and that he had given something like a decade to the consideration of this nuisance of which this resolution forms the basis. I have given consideration to Hongkong for three decades. For over two decades we know perfectly well the whole sea-frontage of Hongkong has been more or less of a workshop from the time of the commencement of that valuable work, the Praya Reclamation scheme, until now, but there is no reason why the confusion and inartistic effect should be carried on unduly. In order to show you how the Government of that day considered that the work of the Post Office and presumably the Law Courts should be more promptly completed your Excellency's predecessor, Sir Matthew Nathan, four years ago asked me to make a three years' contract for a piece of ground in which I was interested for the purpose of piling and storing the material required for the Post Office, because it was believed the Post Office would be completed in that time. Those three years have passed, and we have yet to learn that the Post Office will be completed within the next twelve months. I merely mention this to show that in my opinion it justifies the resolution brought forward to-day that this public work has been unduly prolonged and that the ground has been improperly used for other purposes than those for which it was originally set aside, namely, to facilitate the work

of the contractor and to accelerate the completion of the structure. This is of vital importance, affecting seriously the financial state of the Colony. I would go further than the mover of the resolution, who has referred to the tar factory. On at least two different occasions, spreading over many weeks during the last eighteen months, practically the whole section of the bund—not only the block of which we are complaining now, but the bund itself—has been turned into a tar factory. What the connection between the Law Courts and the Post Office is with a manufactory of tar macadam I do not know. Anyway, the work is not confined to the area set aside for that purpose by the Government, but has been extended into the street. I saw two, three, and at one time four tar boilers, not on the sidewalk, but out on the bund itself, with heaps of stone macadam out on the road, and practically the whole of that section from Queen's Statue to the road running in front of the Club almost blocked to traffic for weeks at a time. The whole thing had no doubt been a gross abuse. The Government, in order to facilitate public work, allowed the contractor to make use of a piece of land for public work, and either the contractor or the Public Works Department imposed upon the Government and created a gross nuisance which need not have existed. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—in which I hold a share or two, and I am slightly interested in their finance—set aside two very valuable blocks of land worth lakhs of dollars, which might have been covered by valuable buildings, to the advantage of the financial position of the bank, adding thereby considerably to the revenue of the shareholders. That land was permanently set aside for the public use and for beautifying our city, which ought to be one of the most beautiful in the world, as wonderful effects can be obtained with very slight trouble with the semi-tropical vegetation which flourishes here. These two valuable blocks of land were set aside on the distinct understanding that at the earliest possible moment the Hongkong Government would make a garden on the other side of the square, so that Statue Square should become not only one of the sights of the Colony, but one of the sights of the Empire, for as your Excellency, in the speech which you made the other day, stated, there is probably no British colony which can show such magnificent works of art representing our Royal Family as we have in Hongkong to-day. If there had been a little delay in laying out this land, one could have said nothing, but here it goes on year after year. One excuse is now arrived when the community at large should call upon the Government to make a promise it made and to lay out the square as a proper centre for the magnificent works placed there by the private enterprise of this Colony. I have only to add, sir, that I think the use of this ground has been abused, and it is only reasonable now to ask your Excellency to be good enough to take the matter into your personal consideration and to see that the land promised us, to match the sacrifices made by the Bank, may become a reality.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, I think we all sympathise with the mover of the resolution and those who have supported him in desiring that the plot of land to which reference has been made should be tidied up, but I think, sir, that the hon. members who have spoken have not realised the difficulties which arise in a rapidly-growing Colony like this and in a city where there is so very little unutilised space left available for providing for the necessities of carrying on works in connection with, not the Post Office only, but let me remind them, the Law Courts also. These two buildings are by far the largest buildings the construction of which this Government has ever undertaken. The contractor for the Post Office when he entered into his contract endeavoured to rent a piece of ground upon which to carry on the necessary work in connection with the building and to store some of his material. He tried to rent a piece of ground belonging to the P. & O. Coy.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Quite true.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—He did not succeed in coming to an arrangement with them, and then turned to the Government, and asked them if they would rent him a piece of land. It is necessary for every contractor to have some area as close to the building as possible available for such work as is being carried on on this site. I may instance the offices recently put up by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company. Their contractor succeeded in coming to terms with the P. & O. Coy., and he rented the very piece of land which the Government contractor offered to rent from them to carry on his work.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—He paid a sum double the price the Government contractor was willing to offer.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—The point of my remarks, sir, is to show that some area is absolutely necessary. One hon. member suggested that it was quite an easy thing to relegate the contractor to areas of waste land outside the city. Of course you can do that, sir, but it means a very large increase in the cost of your building if you do. The mover of the resolution complained of tar being heaped on the site. It was for the construction of the tar road on Kennedy Road, and there was no other place available unless the tar should be heaped on the road itself, which would have created a greater nuisance and obstruction than on the premises where it was heaped. The occupation of this lot otherwise than as a garden has been complained of by hon. members. Let me just trace, sir, the objects for which it has been so occupied. In the first place, there was the Praya Reclamation, a stupendous work for which it was necessary to have separate offices. That is the reason for the Praya Reclama-

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[36]

tion Office being put on that site. And I am afraid the Praya Reclamation Office will have to remain there till the officers who use it can be removed to the buildings which are being prepared for them as an adjunct to the P. W. D. offices. That can now be done, as the buildings are completed, but it could not be done before, because there was no room in the P.W.D. Then the portion of the plot nearest the Club was used to house the police while an extra storey was being put on the Central Police Station. I know of no other site where the police could possibly have been accommodated, as it was necessary for them to be in a central position in the city. Then the lot was used by the Volunteers while their Headquarters were being reconstructed. I also don't know where the Volunteers could have been conveniently placed except on that site. One hon. member has made the general statement that there was a delay in the construction of the Post Office. I think some misunderstanding has arisen in connection with this, for I find that the contract for the superstructure was let in August, 1905, and that it was a contract of four years from that date. It ought, therefore, to be completed by the end of this year, it will probably be a year late, but you have to take into account, sir, that arrangements were made for adding to it a clock tower. I would also like to say, sir, in defence of the Public Works Department, that in connection with this building the Government made a new departure, very often advocated in this Council Chamber and outside, and put up for public competition the design of the building, the successful architects being afterwards responsible for providing the working drawings for the use of the contractor. Now hon. members complain of the delay. I assert that the delay in this case is not attributable to any deficiencies on the part of the Public Works Department. One hon. member, sir, complained of want of continuity in the policy of this Government in connection with setting apart the areas corresponding to what are known as the Bank Gardens. I say, sir, there has been no want of continuity. Those areas will, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, be set apart and converted into gardens as soon as over the Law Courts are finished and that area can be tidied up; and as soon as the Praya Reclamation Office is vacated and that area can be tidied up. I have no doubt, sir, that the time will not be so very long distant now. (Hear, hear.) Regarding the plot itself, sir, which was the subject of the question put by the hon. member, the interpretation of which he complained of, I can only say that with the progress of work in the Post Office and as the material of carpentry and joinery is put into place it will be possible to decrease the size of the matchboxes on the lot in question. (Hear, hear.) In fact, it is proposed at the present time to move them back fifteen feet from Charter Road, and as regards the bricks on the strip next the Club required in connection with the Law Courts, it is proposed to tidy them so that they shall not appear above the level of the fence, and to remove the poles complained of. More than that cannot be done without interfering with the contractor and increasing the cost of the work until the Post Office and Law Courts are completed. When it and the Law Courts are completed there does not seem any immediate prospect of the Government requiring the plot of land for the purposes for which it has hitherto been used. No doubt, sir, the plot of land will be made as tidy as possible then, pending the further disposal of it by the Government. I don't think, sir, that the Government can undertake absolutely that no nuisance as caused by the hon. members shall ever occur again, because apparently they call anything a nuisance that is unsightly. But I think the Government can undertake to bear in mind and to have due regard for the feelings of the community in this connection. (Hear, hear.) I cannot, sir, sit down without turning the tables in a small manner upon the mover and second of the resolution. The mover in his usual elegant style made reference to the particular spot where this

(Continued on page 5)

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Canton, 1st December, 1909. [1478]

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M. G. B.,  
Hongkong, 2nd Dec. Daily Press Office. [476]

E. H. MAY,  
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1909. [1467]

## VICTORIA REGATTA.

## FORTY-NINTH MEETING.

TO be held on SATURDAY, 11th Dec. 1909.  
Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE GOVERNOR, H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL BROADWOOD, Commodore H. LYON, R.N., Hon. Sir HENRY MAY, Hon. H. BASIL TAYLOR, etc.

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B. L. BRIDGER,  
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1909. [1473]

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Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. [1468]

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[1454]

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Hongkong, 2nd Dec. 1909. [908]

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Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

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TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

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Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

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Apply to—  
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Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [98]

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Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [1258-1471]

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these pills. They are a skilful combination of valuable vegetable extracts in precise proportions—and act naturally and gently on the organs at fault, even a few doses showing most marked results. Those who desire sound digestion and active liver, steady nerves, pure blood, buoyant and good spirits, should not delay a single day, but at once provide themselves with, and begin a course of

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Ar.—Changchun	9.49 p.m.	...	...
Ar.—Changchun	10.14 p.m.	...	...
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Ar.—Changchun	9.40 p.m.	...	...
Ar.—Mukden	10.00 p.m.	...	...
Ar.—Dairen	5.08 a.m.	Wednesday	Friday
Ar.—Shanghai (Steamer)	3.00 p.m.	Friday	Sunday

\* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes earlier than S. M. E. Time.

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"PRINCESS ALICE" 10,311 ON MARCH 23RD.  
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 GENERAL AGENTS.

## **HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

(Continued from page 3)

to-called nuisance stands and described its present use as a decoration of one of the gateways of the Colony. Now, sir, there is a gateway of this city of no small importance. It is the pier of the Star Ferry Company. I travelled over the other day with a globe-trotter from a mail steamer on one of the Star Ferry steamers, and as we approached that pier we saw in enormous letters the word Powell. Having some acquaintance, sir, with the Far East generally and with Hongkong in particular I thought this was an advertisement of a new brand of what might be called by euphemism whisky, but on getting closer I found from other words on the placard that it did not refer to anything so poisonous, but to something perhaps more dangerous, "millinery and underwear." (Laughter.) On landing at the stage we found a ramshackle match which flies into the air on the occasion of every gale. Now, sir, I would ask the hon. member of the resolution to endeavor, if he is anxious for the good appearance of this gateway of the Colony, to move his hon. second, who has some concern with the management of the Star Ferry Company, to at once remove that horrible advertisement. (Hear hear, and laughter.) It cannot be worth more than ten cents a month to them, and I might add that he should do something to beautify the match. (Hear hear.) It can very easily be done, vide the matchboxes of Chinese theatres which are quite ornamental. (Applause.)

HON. MR. OSBORNE—Am I in order, sir?

HIS EXCELLENCY—You are only in order in making any personal correction.

HON. MR. OSBORNE—The hon. Colonial Secretary referred to the match at the Star Ferry wharf and its general untidy aspect and called upon the mover of this resolution to move me to get that nuisance remedied. I can only say, sir, that as soon as the Government will move, the Star Ferry Company will move. The Star Ferry Company asked the Government's permission some years ago to do the very thing spoken of, and they have not yet got an answer. (Laughter.)

HON. MR. STEWART—Your Excellency, I have nothing material to add to what I have already said on the subject. I am very glad indeed that the hon. Colonial Secretary has committed himself to sympathy with the hope underlying this resolution. There is one point he made against the unofficial members which I think can be turned. He said we did not realize the difficulties in which the Government were placed by the necessities of these great public works which they had been called upon to undertake. Well, I think there can be no better proof of the public's realization of those difficulties than the fact that those who have tried to serve that public have sat silent so long under the nuisance complained of. It was only when answers to certain questions which I asked gave me the impression that the yard was only required for the Post Office that I felt justified in giving expression to those feelings as I have done to-day. I pointed out that the nuisance is admitted, not altogether at any rate, justified by that necessity. Part of it is admittedly devoted to other purposes. If sawing wood is the only thing to be carried on there I do not see any reason for the existence of those matchboxes at all. If nobody lives there, as we were given to understand at the last meeting, except watchmen, they could live in very small huts, and the matchboxes could be removed and the sawing of timber done where it is done—out in the open. If there were none of those tattered and ramshackle matchboxes there, for only wood, the yard would not be half so objectionable as it now is. I appeal to your Excellency to intervene in this matter and to exert your influence to have removed at any rate the matchboxes that are complained of.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—I would like to explain—I did not make it quite as clear as I ought to have—that the whole of the joinery and carpentry for the Post Office, which is a building covering nearly half an acre of ground and three times as large as Jardine's, is done in those matchboxes. I don't think it reasonable to ask that the work should be done in the open in all sorts of weather.

HON. MR. STEWART—Does it need two storeys?

HON. MR. OSBORNE—It can be done in the Post Office itself.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—Not the whole of the work. Part of it might.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I presume the hon. member who proposed this resolution does not wish to press it to a division. I may say the Government are fully in sympathy with the object and I myself am very fully in sympathy with it, but I take some exception to the wording of this resolution. That is really going rather further than the meaning of my words: I mean to say that the word nuisance is one which I think may carry a wrong construction in this connection. Building operations when carried on in such localities as the Law Courts and Post Office, the repair of roads, permanent roads in the city which involve the use of tar macadam, naturally are nuisances in the ordinary conversational acceptance of the term. They are great nuisances in that sense, but I am most anxious that the nuisance should be abolished as soon as it is possible to be. I will give my own personal consideration to the matter, and whatever can be removed will be removed. I therefore feel that there is no radical point of difference between the official and unofficial members. Do you wish, sir, to put your motion to a division?

HON. MR. STEWART—I have no particular wish to.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, I beg to lay on the table draft rules under the "Steam Boilers Ordinance 1909 (Ordinance No. 32 of 1909). Under section 10 of the Ordinance the rules must be laid on the table of the Legislative Council and any rule which is disapproved must be by resolution of this honorable Council within six weeks after such laying. Hon. members have, therefore, six weeks to object by resolution to any of these rules.

TRADE MARKS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE. Council resolved itself into committee to consider the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Trade Marks."

On clause 21. HIS EXCELLENCY said the main object of making this clause identical with the Home Act was to get the benefit which the Bill intended to confer upon the holders of trade marks.

THE HON. MR. HEWITT said that as they had not seen the text of the Treaty between Great Britain and Japan they did not know how it would affect trade marks here. When they did get it they might very well agree with his Excellency that it might be advisable to modify the clause.

HIS EXCELLENCY—I propose when submitting the Ordinance to the Secretary of State to attach a memorandum giving the full reasons which have prompted us to leave out this section.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that section 22 be struck out, and the following substituted and re-numbered section 21:—

The Registrar may refuse to register any trade mark if it is proved to his satisfaction by the person opposing the application for registration that such mark is identical with, or so nearly resembles as to be calculated to deceive, any trade mark which is already registered (in respect of goods of the same description as those in respect of which registration in Hongkong is applied for) in a country or place from which goods of that description originate.

Provided always that no application to register shall be refused under this section in the following cases:

(A) If the applicant proves that he or his predecessors in business have in Hongkong, in connection with such goods as aforesaid, continuously used the trade mark, the registration of which is applied for from a date anterior to the date of the registration of the other trade mark in such country or place of origin, or unless the applicant gives an undertaking to the satisfaction of the Registrar that he will, within three months from the giving notice of opposition, apply for registration in Hongkong of the trade mark so registered in the country or place of origin, and will take all necessary steps to complete such registration.

HIS EXCELLENCY—This draft clause has been accepted, I understand, by both the China Association and the Chamber of Commerce?

HON. MR. HEWITT—The amended clause, as read by the Attorney-General, is the corrected clause sent by the Colonial Secretary on November 19th to the Chamber of Commerce, and has met with the approval of the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association. We accept the resolution as it is now read.

HON. MR. STEWART—Do I understand that this resolution has been known to Mr. Conneland?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Yes.

HON. MR. STEWART—And he saw no objection?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—No.

HON. MR. STEWART—He is a man who knows more about it than anyone else in the Colony.

The section was agreed to.

On Clause 22 being read.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the words "Registrar or Court" be deleted, and the word "Tribunal" substituted. The word "Tribunal" should mean Governor, Court or Registrar.

The amendment was agreed to.

For section 44, re-numbered 43, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the following be substituted:—

(1) The Court may, on the application in writing made within seven years from the registration of a trade mark in Hongkong, by any person aggrieved by such registration, remove such trade mark from the register if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that such trade mark is identical with, or so nearly resembles as to be calculated to deceive, any trade mark which was, prior to the registration in Hongkong of the first mentioned trademark registered (in respect of goods of the same description as those in respect of which the first mentioned trade mark is registered in Hongkong) in a country or place from which goods of that description originate.

Provided always that no trade mark shall be removed from the register under this section in the following cases:

(A) If the proprietor of the other trademark consented to the registration in Hongkong of the first mentioned trademark; or

(B) If the proprietor of the trade mark registered in Hongkong proves that he or his predecessors in business have continuously used the trade mark in Hongkong in connection with such goods as aforesaid from a date anterior to the date of the registration of the other trademark in the country or place of origin; or

(C) Unless the applicant proves either that within the five years immediately preceding the making of the application under this section there has been *bona fide* use in connection with such goods as aforesaid in Hongkong of the trade mark registered in the country or place of origin, or that the special circumstances of the trade account for such a lapse of time, or that the trade mark so registered in the country or place of origin was first registered there within the like period of five years, and in either event gives an undertaking to the satisfaction of the Registrar that he will within three months from the making of the application under the section apply for registration in Hongkong of the trade mark so registered in the country or place of origin, and will take all necessary steps to complete such registration.

(2) All applications under this section shall be heard in open Court in original jurisdiction.

HIS EXCELLENCY—A person can apply for an injunction, but he is not entitled to bring an action for damages.

HON. MR. HEWITT—That was the point, your Excellency. Whether a person not registered should be allowed to apply for an injunction, but not for damages.

HIS EXCELLENCY thought that met the views of members.

HON. MR. HEWITT said the only other point was the question of inserting the words "Governor-in-Council" instead of "Governor."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that under the existing law the matter was left in the hands of the Governor, and there was no reason why a change should be made to the Governor-in-Council.

MR. STEWART said the Governor meant the Attorney-General.

HIS EXCELLENCY—No, the Governor can use his own discretion. He can use his own common-sense in the matter.

HON. MR. STEWART stated that in any case he would be advised by the Attorney-General, and would not have the advice the speaker suggested as being useful, at his disposal.

The popular action would be, at any rate, that the Attorney-General decided the matter. There were some people who disapproved of the Governor-in-Council being set up as a tribunal. He thought some of the lawyers were against it, but as far as the mercantile community were concerned, they wanted it.

HON. MR. HEWITT said the idea of suggesting the Governor-in-Council instead of the Governor was to have a sort of wider board to discuss complex questions of this kind, and they based their proposal very largely on the Home Act. There they had not only the Courts of Law, but the Board of Trade, which was very much the same as the Governor-in-Council would be here. The Home Act provided an arbitration board, which was not so cumbersome or lengthy as Courts of Law, and was at the same time formed of experts. The Governor himself would be advised by only one or two of his officials. That was the point of the Chamber of Commerce.

HIS EXCELLENCY said the main point to be considered was the similarity between two marks.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that in both of the existing laws there was no mention of the Governor-in-Council at all. The Trade Marks Ordinance had worked very satisfactorily, and there were no complaints from anybody except lawyers complained because it did not bring enough credit to the mill.

HON. MR. HEWITT stated that after further consideration, the unofficial members certainly thought it would be better to insert the words "Governor-in-Council."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY stated that under the existing law the refusal to register a trade mark lay absolutely, at the discretion of His Excellency the Governor. He submitted that the Governor was as well qualified as the Council to decide whether a mark should be registered or not.

HON. MR. HEWITT—Do I understand there is a question depending entirely on appreciation of the similarity between two marks?

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—That is so.

HON. MR. STEWART—I should think the more people we have to decide that question the better.

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY—I should think it would be much worse.

HON. MR. STEWART said he would always want moral support in such a case.

HIS EXCELLENCY stated that in judgment of similarity and deciding on the granting of trade marks it was necessary to look through a large number of large volumes of registered trademarks to see how near two resembled each other. He did not consider it necessary that this should be referred to the Executive Council.

HON. MR. HEWITT stated that they would not press the point, but might perhaps find it necessary to bring the matter up again. They would now take His Excellency's decision. Council then resumed.

STAMP ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Code of Civil Procedure."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

SQUATTERS' ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Squatters' Ordinance, 1890."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

EXEMPTION OF CROWN LEASES.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to exempt Crown Leases granted in respect of Forests and submerged land in the New Territories from a certain condition imposed under the Forests and Sea Bed Ordinance 1901."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ORDINANCE AMENDMENT.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1903, and the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1909."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

ORDER AND CLEANLINESS ORDINANCE.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Order and Cleanliness Ordinance, 1867."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

LIQUOR LICENCES ORDINANCES AMENDMENT.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the withdrawal of the previous Bill, and the substitution of a new Bill which had been circulated to members. He then moved the first reading of this new Bill which was entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Liquor Licences Ordinance, 1893, and the Liquor Licences Extension Ordinance, 1908, and to repeal the Liquor Licences Amendment Ordinance, 1902."

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, with regard to this Bill I would just observe that in speaking to the resolution which was before the Council on 15th August last, and on other occasions, I promised that we should bring in a consolidated liquor bill at an early date. The subject was a number of difficult questions in connection with this subject that it was pointed out to me that it would be advisable to defer the consolidation bill, and to bring in this Liquor Ordinance in the meantime. Consequently, alterations were rendered necessary by the amendment of the schedule which now replaces this resolution, and some other matters have been omitted which were in the bill withdrawn. It is not proposed to bring in the consolidated bill for twelve months time, when we can consolidate the liquor licenses in one bill dealing with the whole subject.

The Bill was read a first time.

HIS EXCELLENCY then adjourned the Council until Thursday next.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding. The following votes were passed:—

## **MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.**

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Nineteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars (\$19,550) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, B.—Magistracy, Other Charges, Allowance of \$5.00 a day to the District Officer, New Territories, acting as First Police Magistrate in Hongkong.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.  
 The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three hundred and twenty-five Dollars (\$325) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, B.—Magistracy, Other Charges, Allowance of \$5.00 a day to the District Officer, New Territories, acting as First Police Magistrate in Hongkong.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.  
 The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three hundred and twenty-five Dollars (\$325) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, B.—Magistracy, Other Charges, Allowance of \$5.00 a day to the District Officer, New Territories, acting as First Police Magistrate in Hongkong.

## **WOMEN WHO NAG.**

Not long since a physician said he believed that, nine times out of ten, when a woman "nags" she is tired. Tired, marked you, not because of too much work, but too little strength; physical and mental tire, the fagged out feeling which is born of indigestion. That is the feeling of irritation, of nervous impatience, that makes women shrews, makes angry brutes, makes people are seldom pleasant company. The cure is food—not food that lies dead in your stomach, but food that is eaten with a relish and digested promptly, perfectly, just as a perfect mill grinds grain.

When your stomach is out of order it cannot do perfect work. In such warm, moist conditions the stagnated food ferments and gives off poisons, instead of the rich nourishment that goes to build up and sustain good blood, muscle, nerve and bone. The poison first taints the blood and is thus carried by it all through the body, dulling the brain and producing biliousness, constipation, dizziness, wind and pains in the stomach, loss of appetite. That was the condition of Mrs. Maria Pascoe, of Flinthead, near Danstable, who wrote not long ago, saying:

"It is now between 17 and 18 years since I first used Mother Seigel's Syrup. My complaint was indigestion. My appetite was poor, the slightest exertion fatigued me and I was always drowsy—particularly after eating. Sometimes I was so dizzy that I was in danger of falling."

The drowsy and dizzy feelings are among the surest signs of the poisonous pollution of the blood. Poisons sometimes dull the senses and sometimes cause acute pain. The poison of indigestion produces both of these effects. But Mrs. Pascoe's letter goes on to say:

"However, a few bottles of Mother Seigel's Syrup thoroughly freed me of these ailments. I have never since been troubled with indigestion, but I have often given the Syrup to my children for their ordinary ailments and always with good result."

Still another good result that Mrs. Pascoe obtained she describes thus: "People who think Mother Seigel's Syrup good only for indigestion are mistaken. Now that I am nearing 50 years old and my constitution undergoing the change common to that period of a woman's life, I find it is the only medicine that will relieve me. It has proved always a true friend to me and mine."

Mother Seigel's Syrup is made of the purest extracts of certain roots, herbs, and leaves. It cures in the healthy, natural way, by toning up, strengthening and assisting the organs of digestion, giving pure blood, full nourishment and good general health.

Mother Seigel's Syrup is also prepared in Tablet form, as Mother Seigel's Syrup Tablets. Price 2/6. [74-10]

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No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [644]

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

CHINA, British str., 1,143, Lindberg, 1st Dec.  
 Northward 23rd and Chiffo 26th Nov.  
 General and Bann—Butterfield & Swire.  
 CHITUNG, Chinese str., 2nd Dec.—Canton.  
 CHITUNG, British str., 2nd Dec.—Canton.  
 FRI, Norwegian str., 260, C. Wagle, 2nd Dec.  
 Haiphong 29th Nov., Rides—Agard,  
 Thorson & Co.  
 OLIVIA, British str., 1,434, J. Mason,  
 1st Dec.—Singapore 23rd November,  
 General—Joo Tek Beng.  
 GOREN, German str., 5,150, B. Wilhelm, 2nd  
 Dec.—Bremen 20th Oct., General—  
 Melchers & Co.  
 LINAN, British str., 1,552, C. C. Williams, 1st  
 Dec.—Shanghai 28th Nov., General—  
 Butterfield & Swire.  
 MANU, Chinese str., 1,339, J. McArthur,  
 1st Dec.—Shanghai 28th Nov., General—  
 C. M. S. N. Co.  
 MOYOH MARU, Japanese str., 2,736, J. C.  
 Richards, 2nd Dec.—Kobe and Moji 27th  
 Nov.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
 NANCHANG, British str., 1,062, Spink, 1st  
 Dec.—Newchwang 23rd and Chiffo 26th  
 Nov.—General—Butterfield & Swire.  
 SHIMOKI MARU, Japanese str., 2,697, K. Seki,  
 1st Dec.—Moji 26th November, Coal  
 —Ataka.  
 YATUNG, British str., 1,424, B. Houghton, 1st  
 Dec.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 27th Nov.,  
 General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.  
 2nd December.  
 Changchow, British str., for Hongkong.  
 Chifu, British str., for Canton.  
 Chienan, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
 Glenafall, British str., for Amoy.  
 Glenafall, British str., for Shanghai.  
 Goshen, German str., for Shanghai.  
 Haiyang, British str., for Swatow.  
 Hanoi, French str., for Quang Chow Wai.  
 Kiangsu, British str., for Shanghai.  
 Lianan, British str., for Canton.  
 Nanchang, British str., for Canton.  
 Palawan, British str., for Shanghai.  
 Prima Waldemar, German str., for Australia.  
 Saigon, British str., for Haiphong.  
 Taiwan, British str., for Saigon.

## DEPARTURES.

2nd December.  
 HONGKONG, British str., for Canton.  
 HUNAN, British str., for Chinkiang.  
 KAIKAI, British str., for Chinkiang.  
 KANGSANG, German str., for Haiphong.  
 LOVAL, German str., for Saigon.  
 MUREO, Chinese str., for Canton.  
 MUREO, British str., for Saigon.  
 NINGCHOW, British str., for Kobe.  
 QUINCY, German str., for Bangkok.  
 STANLEY, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.  
 TAIYUAN, British str., for Australia.  
 YATUNG, British str., for Canton.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Yatung reports: Fresh  
 N.E. monsoon and fine weather.  
 The British str. Linan reports: Light  
 variable winds at first, followed by fresh mon-  
 soon and heavy weather throughout.  
 The British str. Glenafall reports: On Nov.  
 26th, at 10 a.m., sighted a fishing junk on port  
 bow apparently abandoned; bore down and in-  
 spected same from a distance of about 20 yards;  
 only damage observable main mast gone, right  
 damage to port quarter, no signs of life ob-  
 served after sounding steam whistle several times.  
 Junk seemed to have drifted from sea anchorage,  
 position of drift lat. 8.40 N., long. 103 degrees  
 47 E. Experience of strong N.E. winds and  
 rough seas from Gup Rock.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

December 2nd.  
 KOWLOON DOCK.—H.M.S. Otter, H.M.S.  
 Yivago, H.M.F.M.S. Rainha Amelia, Hainan,  
 Lohu, Framment, H.M.S. Fome, H.M.S. Taku,  
 Alary.  
 COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Itaka.

TAIKOO DOCK.—Kanchow, Peking, Canton,  
 Shikong, Alary.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE  
 (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALACCA  
 COAST).  
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
 FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.  
 "LOWTHER CASTLE" On 7th Dec.  
 FOR NEW YORK.  
 "SHIMOSA" On 22nd Dec.  
 For Freight and further information, apply to  
 DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,  
 Agents.  
 Hongkong, 29th November, 1909. [1389-1450]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-  
 GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
 RIUME AND TELESTE (DIRECT).  
 Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
 COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI,  
 ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.  
 Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils,  
 to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, Red  
 SEA, BLACK SEA, VENICE LEVANT,  
 and ADRIATIC PORTS.

## THE Company's Steamship

"E. FRANZ FERDINAND."  
 Captain E. Nitsche, will be despatched as above  
 on THURSDAY, the 26th Dec., A.M.  
 This Steamer has splendid accommodation for  
 passengers, electric light and carries a doctor.  
 For information as to Passage and Freight,  
 apply to  
 SANDER, WIELER & Co.,  
 Agents,  
 Princess Buildings.

Hongkong 30th November, 1909.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS  
 in China and Japan for the above Line  
 are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS  
 OF LADING for all the principal ports in  
 SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-  
 CHINA STRAITS NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly  
 service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from  
 CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.  
 For Freight and further particulars,  
 apply to  
 DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
 General Agents for China and Japan.  
 Hongkong, 4th August, 1898. [9]

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "1," nearest Hongkong "2," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "3," and those vessels anchoring nearest the Kowloon Wharf "4," together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & REG.	BERTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HIMALAYA	Brit. str.	—	L. E. S. Spicer, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP	NORSE	Brit. str.	—	G. Phillips, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co., Ltd.	About 15th inst.
HAMBURG & ANTWERP VIA STRAITS, &c.	DEUTSCHLAND	Ger. str.	k. w.	W. Barrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 26th inst.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRIGSVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Schwinghammer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 6th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ARABIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Neumann	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 20th inst.
COBLENZ & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILBERIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Hoff	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 13th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st Jan.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CANTON	Frans. str.	—	Girard	MELCHERS & Co.	About end of Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ERNEST SIMONS	Jap. str.	—	S. Horiuchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at 1 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	HIRAKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Christianson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TANIGO MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	Salmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th Jan., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHIRAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Mitsche	MELCHERS & Co.	On 5th Jan.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHIMOKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Mitsche	MELCHERS & Co.	On 26th inst., A.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	LOWTHER CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 7th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	INDRAMAYO	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	To-morrow, at 7 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATYMERIC	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Boyd	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SHIRAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 15th Feb., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MANSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yamamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th Jan., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Winkler	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 17th inst., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sakiue	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th Jan., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sakiue	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Christianson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd inst., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Keith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & Co.	About 11th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Koops	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sakiue	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-day, at 8 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	C. W. Watkins, R.N.E.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 4th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 6th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 6th inst., P.M.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 7th inst., at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 18th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 12th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 15th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 16th inst., at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 16th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 8th inst., at 8 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th inst., at 10 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day, at 10 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day, at 2 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 5th inst., at 10 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 7th inst., at 10 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 7th inst., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th inst., at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 11th inst., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 14th inst., at 3 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	Middle of Dec.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-day, at 3 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 11th inst., at Noon
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 11th inst., at 3 p.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YAMATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Brooker	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	Quick despatch.

## THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overseas Common Ports in the  
 United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico  
 and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE  
VIA  
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
ATYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	On 23rd December.
SUVERBIC	6,232	S. Shotton	On 13th January, 1910.
OCEANO	4,657	F. W. Davies	On 10th February.
KUMERIC	6,232	J. Mathie	On 10th March.
ATYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	On 7th April.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Storage Passengers.

## PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES &amp; CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
 GENERAL AGENTS.  
 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 29th November, 1909.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL  
LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz	(About Saturday, 11th December.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. E. SENEILL	(Middle of December.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
 MELCHERS & Co.,  
 GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1909.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

## "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at  
 Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama,  
 Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of  
 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER  
 SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.  
 "EMPRESS OF INDIA" Sat., 4th Dec.  
 "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 1st Jan.  
 "EMPRESS OF CHINA" Sat., 29th Jan.  
 "MONTAGLE" Tuesday, 15th Feb.  
 "EMPRESS OF INDIA" Sat., 26th Feb.  
 "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 26th Mar.  
 From St. John, N.B.  
 "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., 31st Dec.  
 "ALLAN LINE" Friday, 28th Jan.  
 "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 25th Feb.  
 "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 25th Mar.  
 "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 22nd April

"Empress" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 7 A.M.

"Montag" "Montag" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at  
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE,  
 YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail  
 Express, and at ST. JOHN with the Company's New Palace "EMPRESS"  
 Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to  
 Europe.

The "EMPRESS" steamships on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped  
 with the latest wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York \$71.10

Intermediate on Steamers } \$43. } \$45.

and 1st Class Railway } } \$45.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while  
 crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates  
 affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members  
 of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the  
 Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
 D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,  
 Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

7

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE  
 VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN  
 VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"POLYNESIE" Capt. Broc	On 6th Dec., P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"ERNEST SIMONS" Capt. Girard	On 7th Dec., 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"OCEANEN" Capt. Sellier	On 20th Dec., P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"TOMKIN" Capt. Charbonnel	On 21st Dec., 1 p.m.

Transshipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta,  
 Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.  
 Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27.10s. up to £73.10s. 20 hours Railway  
 from Marseilles to London. Intermediate most Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.  
 For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. DE CHAMPMOEIN, AGENT,  
 Hongkong, 24th November, 1909. Queen's Building. 2

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CHINA,  
 AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,  
 MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,  
 PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
 BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL,  
 AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

## "HIMALAYA."

Captain L. E. S. Spicer, R.N.E., carrying His  
 Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this  
 for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the



